

Honolulu Star-Bulletin

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EDITOR

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1912

THE ROOSEVELT SHOOTING AS A VOTE-MAKER

Editorial comment in this paper on the day after Col. Roosevelt was shot, to the effect that his courageous bearing and the dramatic incidents surrounding that narrow escape from tragedy would be a powerful factor in his favor politically, is abundantly borne out by the comment of the mainland press. Two conspicuous examples are the San Francisco Examiner and the San Francisco Call, both of which have bitterly opposed the Bull Moose. Says the Examiner:

"Roosevelt speaking an hour for his cause, with his garments bloody and with a jagged bullet in his breast, wins more votes by his courage and sincerity than he had captured by his earnest speech."

"Woodrow Wilson, generously refusing to fight a fallen antagonist, and canceling his dates upon the hustings until Mr. Roosevelt is ready to resume his canvass, appeals by his magnanimity and will doubtless win as many votes by the speeches he does not make as by those which he has delivered."

The Call comments: "Nation-wide horror and distress over the news that a madman had shot Mr. Roosevelt at Milwaukee was followed quickly by rejoicing that the crazy, cowardly attempt to kill him had failed—that the wound he sustained was not likely to cause him great suffering nor seriously to interfere with the progress of his personal campaign."

"And as the details of the news trickled into the newspaper offices and to the bulletin boards, relief was succeeded by new admiration of the superb nerve and courage of this red-blooded, stout-hearted American."

"It is the rare, the exceptional man, who, a bullet just fired deep into his body, his clothes soaking with blood, his whole nervous and physical organization profoundly shocked, can hold himself in hand, can think first of saving his would-be slayer from mob violence, can bend his mind to and resolutely perform the task of the hour."

"It was characteristic of Roosevelt that he should go on and address a great audience when most men, even the gamiest, would have been down and out, sick, preparing for death."

"I'll make my speech or die!"—and he made the speech. It is easy to picture how he set his jaws when he said it—how imperiously he waved back the followers who would have supported him when they saw him weakening on the platform. He is of the do-or-die breed; no molly-coddle about Theodore Roosevelt."

POLITICAL WAR QUESTS

Few indeed will be the people who are not staggered and shocked by the revelations before the senate committee investigating campaign funds. Not staggered so much by the fact that "big business" has helped finance the campaign, because the busy pen of the muck-raker has prepared the American citizen for almost anything in the way of exposure. It is the size of the "chunk" required to see a candidate through the pre-November activities that is the staggering thing.

Statistics as to the money spent before the Civil war are lacking, but probably the individual candidates seldom went over the ten-thousand mark, and most of the funds went out in buying hard cider for the electorate, getting signs painted for the processions and other arguments of a rude but evidently convincing nature. Tradition says that seven hundred dollars secured the nomination of Honest Abe Lincoln in 1860 and Lincoln's campaign all told is said to have cost in 1864 only \$100,000.

These primitive conditions rapidly gave way to more elaborate campaigns. Samuel J. Tilden, one of the old school of campaign organizers, ran up the figures in 1876 to \$800,000 for both parties, the Democratic war chest standing most of the "tap". About a million dollars was spent in 1880, Blaine personally putting in between \$100,000 and \$200,000 and even then Cleveland's exchequer is said to have been the larger. The campaign funds have been swelling steadily ever since. Mark Hanna, the "maker of presidents", is credited with collecting sinews of war to the extent of \$15,000,000 in 1896, but good authority says that only \$6,000,000 was spent. Those were the days when Hanna's lieutenants coolly informed big railroads and life insurance companies that contributions of \$100,000 or \$200,000 would be welcome—and there are few instances of rebuffs. The cam-

paigns of 1892 and 1896 were probably the most cold-blooded of all, in the brutality with which great corporations were told to "come through".

Mr. Cortelyou has stated that the Republican fund in 1904 was \$1,900,000, and puts it as about half as large as the funds which were behind Cleveland in 1892 and McKinley in 1896. He recently testified before a senate committee that he never knew that the insurance companies had contributed to the fund of that year until the fact was brought out in the New York insurance investigation. While he places the Republican fund of 1904 at \$1,900,000, certain New York newspapers assert that it amounted to \$11,000,000.

Mr. Cortelyou's itemized statement of expenditures throws an interesting light upon the cost of the different activities financed by a national committee. First of all, of the \$1,900,000 he says was received some \$700,000 was contributed to the various state committees. For literary work and advertising the expenditure approximated half a million dollars, while the speakers' bureau cost \$175,000. For lithographs and other work of that kind \$100,000 was required, and for headquarters \$150,000. The committee had a surplus of approximately \$100,000 at the end of the campaign. On the Democratic side August Belmont has placed the expenditures at about \$700,000, of which he contributed \$250,000. William F. Sheehan puts the total at about a million.

As a matter of fact, no living mortal knows, within millions, probably, what was spent in any campaign of recent years, prior to 1908. Political managers have always made it a point not to know too much about such things. Records were destroyed, and evidences of full war chests covered up as much as possible.

Col. Sam Parker, aside from interviewing himself each morning with remarkable frequency and at remarkable length on remarkable issues, has sprung a new one. He says that Charley Hustace has got to quit inventing roorbacks about him. If Charley Hustace has really invented a roorback, he ought to be elected to some of these honorary scientific societies along with Thomas Edison and Luther Burbank. We had never supposed Mr. Hustace would invent anything more deadly than a canard or a hoax. By the way, Colonel, what is a roorback?

The International Peace Congress at Geneva has been marked by friction and riven by faction, and the shadows of the Balkan war have fell athwart what should have been a great gathering of men sincerely devoted to international amity. The congress is not an official body, but its recent conduct is such as to delay instead of hasten the objects for which it was formed.

Those who have thought that Hawaii takes politics pretty seriously evidently have been laboring under a misapprehension. Over in Cuba the two parties are shooting at each other—and it isn't any of this theoretical warfare, either. Some of the patriots are getting hit.

Citizens of Hawaii will do well to heed the request for local support of the Congressional bill providing federal aid for vocational schools. Education along practical lines is the surest guarantee of progress that the territory can give its children.

Police Lieutenant Becker of New York was convicted without the evidence of his former accomplices of the underworld. A verdict of not guilty in the face of the overwhelming facts established would have been a scandal.

Honolulu is beginning to get results from the installation of water meters. Three years ago there wasn't a businessman to be found advocating the system.

We are disappointed that the Republicans and Democrats will not clash at Aala park on the night of the big rallies. For awhile it looked as if there might be excitement.

It is safe to say that the runners employed by the political parties this fall are not competing for mere love of outdoor athletics.

A glance at the sporting pages would indicate that football is having a lively tussle of it trying to relegate baseball to the bench.

Gen. Felix Diaz, the latest Mexican rebel, has been sufficiently punished. The federals have shot two of his officers. Peste!

Old Doc's Talk

THE COUNTRY QUACK

My son, don't scare at a name. Look at it and see if it is going to hurt you before you turn your back on it. It might prove to be your best friend. There are lots of human jackrabbits who leap, at the first unfamiliar sound, scamper off over the plains of Life with their feet in the air, only to meet disaster at the hands of some hunter coming the other way.

The world is quick to call names, my son, because it is aware that they strike more terror into the average heart than demons and snakes do in an ordinary attack of jim-jams.

Names have their proper place, my son, in life as well as in dictionaries, and if you only take time to learn their meanings, you will never peel your shin-bones against them in the dark.

And names are much like people, my lad,—much like the men and women who use them. It's wonderful how the fiercest, most formidable-looking name will melt down into the kindest sort of good-nature if you get well acquainted with it.

"You're a darn anthropopathite," said a country editor to his opponent who was on speaking terms with the name, bowed his acknowledgement and kept his temper. He knew that his friend meant to call him something else—but that didn't matter!

A man, my boy, who is in the habit

of hobnobbing with all shades and complexions of words, who has no verbal race prejudice, as it were, is fortified against the devices of the devil. Nothing can faze him. By the use of a few of his intimate and friendly names, he can turn down calumny, saw slander in two, twist a newspaper attack into smitherens, and make mashed potatoes of any one who tries to bamboozle him.

They nick-named Jesus and Copernicus and Galileo and Savanarola and Lloyd Garrison with epithets which Time has condensed into diadems. My son, and there isn't a name in all Webster's dictionary that can hurt a man who lives straight and treats his fellows on the square.

"Crank," "infidel," "unbeliever,"—they're nothing any more but shells which can't explode, my boy. They used to fly over into the enemy's camp and cause great consternation, but that day's gone by. We've picked all the meat out of these ancient explosives by getting acquainted with what was inside 'em.

You can't get even with a man now—days by throwing names at him—you'll have to get down to hard facts and say something.

In replying to Archer the Democratic wind artist called on all not born in this country to get out. Archer having referred to him as one without the advantage of Hawaiian birth.

"If three men up in the supreme court can set aside a law made by 200,000 people, then it is time we had the recall," said Barron in reference to the decision on the Republican nomination on Maui.

Answering a statement said to have been made by a Republican, that the Democratic party here had been built up by accretions of Republican soreheads, Barron triumphantly asked someone to come forward and tell why the Republican party produced soreheads. For the rest of an unusually short speech for him, he attacked the supervisors for rejecting the mayor's nominations of Democrats to office.

Having challenged "Johnnie Anderson and Cooper of the board of health," during his speech and at the close, to come up and prove that he (Barron) was talking tommyrot, and no need being paid to him by them or any other Republican, Barron put up a native Democrat.

Governor Frear has accepted the resignations of three public officials who are now candidates for election as members of the legislature, and expects within the next few days to receive a number of other resignations from others who are confronted by the same legal condition. The resignations accepted this morning are those of Carlos A. Long, who retires from the board of license commissioners for the city and county of Honolulu; James K. Lota, who quits the board of supervisors for Kauai and the loan fund commission, for the same island; and Clarence H. Cooke, who is removed from the license commission for Honolulu.

Should any of these men not be elected to the legislature they may be reappointed—that is, the law permits such action; but they cannot be reappointed to these positions if elected, nor can any other member of the legislature later be appointed to the vacancies.

A disastrous panic was narrowly avoided when a moving-picture show in San Francisco caught fire last night. Quick action got everybody out of the building in time.

PERSONALITIES

A. I. SILVA, of Melner and Co., will arrive here by the Sonoma Monday. Mr. Silva has been on a two months' business trip to the mainland and went as far as New York, and on October 14 was in Washington D. C.

PIERRE ALBERT DE LA NUX, son of Mr. and Mrs. de la Nux, of this city, died yesterday at the home of his parents. He was a young man, twenty-two years old. Besides his parents, he leaves three sisters, Mrs. W. J. Harting and the Misses Zelida and Evelyn de la Nux.

A. G. SMITH, assistant Attorney General, returned this morning from Hilo, and reports he has made satisfactory arrangements with Attorney Harry Irwin, whereby the latter will interview the homesteaders to determine how many desire additional time to make good on their claims. On a change of venue the ejectment suit of the Territory against Lucas, which Smith expected to try at Hilo, will be brought into the court of land registration at Honolulu, so that the records of the main land office may be brought into evidence.

EDUCATIONAL NOTES.

Nearly two-thirds of the American public school enrollment is in the rural schools.

The largest public school building in Europe is the new continuation school in Vienna.

Home economics is to be made compulsory in the primary school of Sax-Weimar, Germany.

The educational expenditures for Scotland for the past fiscal year was \$18,300,000, of which \$840,000 was for continuation schools.

An investigation of the Prussian schools shows that an average of 16 per cent of the pupils evade the prescribed physical exercises by physician's certificates or other means.

A traveling school of domestic science has been instituted in the department of Yonne, France. The school will make a stay of three months in any commune where an attendance of fifteen is guaranteed. Similar itinerant schools for domestic science exist in Ireland.

Some of the exciting experiences of teachers and others in service in Alaska are told in recent reports received by the United States Bureau of Education. One of the most interesting reports describes the eruption of Matmai Volcano, in western Alaska which destroyed a native village and buried the country for a hundred miles around in volcanic ash. Three feet of pumice covered the ground where the village of Katmai formerly stood, and the natives had to flee for their lives. They were eventually rescued by the U. S. Revenue Cutter Manning and taken to a new site on

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The New York city budget for 1913—A night watchman in a factory at will probably exceed by \$200,000 the Chico, Cal., has walked 35,040 miles in largest sum in the history of the city, eight years.

Houses For Rent

Furnished

	Price.
Tantalus	\$ 40.00
Kaimuki	\$16.50, \$25.00
Kinaiu Street	50.00
Kahala Beach	300.00
Nuuanu Avenue	80.00
Pacific Heights	100.00
College Hills	65.00
Wahiawa	80.00
Anapuni Street	50.00
Kalihi Road	25.00

Unfurnished

Waipio	\$12.00
Wilder Avenue	\$20.00
King Street	\$ 30.00
Kaimuki	\$20.00, \$27.50, \$30.00, \$35.00
Kalihi	25.00
Ala Moana and Ena Road	50.00
Barstania Street	\$22.00
Green Street	40.00
Thurston Avenue	40.00
College Hills	\$ 50.00
Nuuanu Street	\$40.00
Matlock Avenue	\$27.50

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On Monday, October 21st, we put up for sale FOR ONE WEEK the herein described properties:

Lots No. 1, 2 and 3, Block 73, Ocean View	\$1,650
Lots No. 4, 6 and 8, Block 73, Ocean View	1,500
Lots No. 1, 2 and 5, Block 100, Ocean View	1,550
Lot No. 1, Fruitvale	750
Lot No. 3, Fruitvale	550
House and lot, 13th Avenue	1,750
House and lot, Park Avenue	2,600
House and lot, Kalihi	2,250

\$6,000 property on Hobron Avenue, for Hobron Avenue is being completed to White Road. This is "a bargain what is"

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